Numb. 8512.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Tuesday February 18. to Saturday February 22. 1745.

AT the Court at St. *James's* the 21st Day of *February* 1745.

PRESENT,

The King's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

His Majeſty in Council was this Day pleaſed to appoint the following Sheriffs, *viz.*

Devonſhire,	Thomas Benſon, *of* Northam, *Eſq*;
Derbyſhire,	Robert Newton, *Eſq*;
Glouceſterſhire,	William Baghott Delabere, *Eſq*;
Staffordſhire,	Charles Boſvile, *of* Biana, *Eſq*;

Prince's Council Chamber at *Somerſet Houſe*, the 18th Day of *February* 1745.

This Day his Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to appoint

John Tremayne, *of* Heligan, *Eſq*; *to be Sheriff of the County of* Cornwall.

St. James's, February 22.

The following Addreſs of the Magiſtrates and City Council of Glaſgow, having been tranſmitted to his Grace the Duke of Argyll, has by him been preſented to his Majeſty: Which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty;

The humble Addreſs of the Magiſtrats and City Council of Glaſgow, in Common Council aſſembled.

WE the Magiſtrats and City Council of Glaſgow in Common-Council aſſembled, beg leave in the humbleſt Manner to approach your Throne, with the warmeſt Sentiments of Gratitude and Zeal, to acknowlege your Majeſty's tender and fatherly Care of our Country, in ſending down his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, and to congratulate the Succeſs of your Majeſty's Arms under his Command, over the Pretender's Son and his rebellious Adherents.

We lament this unnatural Rebellion, begun and chiefly carried on by our Countrymen; we deteſt ſuch as would exchange your Majeſty's mild and lawful Government, for a mercileſs deſpotick Tyranny under a Popiſh Pretender.

This Corporation has at all Times been remarkable for their firm Attachment to the happy Revolution and the Proteſtant Succeſſion in your Royal Houſe; and it gives us unſpeakable Joy to reflect, that in our Zeal for your Majeſty's happy Government, we have not come ſhort of our Anceſtors. We at this Time had the Honour to levy, in Purſuance of your Royal Approbation, two Battalions, of Six hundred Men each, for your Service; one of which Battalions, after aſſiſting for ſome Time to guard the Paſs at Stirling, marched to Edinburgh to defend the Capital, and lately made no bad Appearance in the Action near Falkirk.

Theſe Things indeed did not fail to draw upon us the Reſentments and Fury of the Pretender and his mercileſs Army, and which we ſeverely felt by two exorbitant Fines that were rigorouſly exacted; but tho' they have thereby greatly impaired the Publick Funds of our Corporation, and at the ſame Time almoſt ruined many of our Members in their private Fortunes, by a total Stagnation of Trade, and by living on us with their whole Army at Free Quarters; yet it gives us the greateſt Comfort, that all their Cruelties and our Sufferings have not been able to ſhake our Zeal for your Majeſty's Service, or our ſteddy Adherence to the Proteſtant Succeſſion

(Price Four-pence.)

ceſſion in your Auguſt Family; and we moſt humbly beg Leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that our Lives, and the Remainder of Fortunes, are, and ſhall always be ready to be ſacrificed in the Defence of that ineſtimable Bleſſing.

May your Majeſty's invaluable Life long be preſerved: May your Subjects be ſenſible of their Felicity under your mild and auſpicious Government: May all the Attempts of your foreign and domeſtick Enemies be defeated, and turn to their own Confuſion: May your Majeſty's Royal Progeny ſway the Sceptre of theſe Kingdoms, and after your glorious Example maintain the Liberties of Europe, and Conſtitution of Britain, to the End of Time.

Glaſgow, Feb. 12, 1745-6.

Signed by Appointment and in Preſence,
Andrew Cochrane, Provoſt.

The following Addreſs of the Provoſt, Burgeſſes, Freemen and Commonalty of the Borough of Tralee, having been tranſmitted by his Excellency the Earl of Cheſterfield, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, has by him been preſented to his Majeſty: Which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of Sir Thomas Denny, Knt. Provoſt, with the Burgeſſes, Freemen and Commonalty of the Borough of Tralee, in Council aſſembled, at a Town Seſſions held for the ſaid Borough at Tralee aforeſaid, the ſeventh Day of October 1745.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's Proteſtant and Loyal Subjects of this Borough do, with Tranſports of Joy ſuitable to the happy Occaſion, humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty upon your late ſafe Arrival into your Kingdoms.

We obſerve, with equal Indignation and Amazement, ſome there are to be found, among a generous and free People, ſo profligately wicked, ſo fooliſhly weak, as, by the moſt monſtrous Methods, to labour to bring about Events loaded with Miſchief; and, inſtead of our moſt wiſely conſtituted Form of Government, and the Proteſtant Religion, to endeavour to introduce, by civil Diſcord, Deſolation, and the worſt Kind of Parricide, Tyranny, and popiſh Bigottry among us.

As we know it to be the practiſed, but ſhameleſs Policy of your Rebellious Subjects, upon a Diſcovery of their traiterous Deſigns, ſeemingly to regard the Miſchiefs they were ready to let looſe upon your Majeſty, and your loyal Subjects, as imaginary; give us Leave, Great Sir, who, even at this Diſtance from your Majeſty's Royal Preſence, enjoy, under the Influence of your Majeſty's moſt wiſe and juſt Adminiſtration, all our religious and civil Rights, upon Occaſion of the Rebellion now raiſed in your Majeſty's Dominions, in Favour of a popiſh Pretender, to profeſs, with that Ardour and Zeal that becomes Freemen, Proteſtants and Chriſtians, our utmoſt Deteſtation and Abhorrence of that abominable Villany, and the Authors of it, and their open and ſecret Abettors.

To think calmly, and profeſs coldly, at this Juncture, we hold, is to think and ſpeak the Language of Traitors in Maſquerade; and therefore we are perſuaded we ſhould be wanting to ourſelves, if we did not aſſure your Majeſty, that as we will, to the utmoſt of our Power, diſcourage the Spirit of Rebellion, which is now but too truly fermented in your Kingdom of Scotland; (but which, by the known Valour and Conduct of your Majeſty, your Wiſdom and Vigilance, and of your chief Governors, and Loyalty of your Subjects, we have Reaſon to hope will ſpeedily be ſuppreſſed) ſo we ſhall ever be ready to adventure, and, if needful, to ſacrifice, as your Majeſty's Due, our Lives and Fortunes we now ſtand indebted for unto your gracious Protection.

We now embrace this publick Opportunity of declaring to the World, that, from a true Senſe of the many Bleſſings we enjoy under your Majeſty's Reign, we cannot depart from this Principal, which ſo often and chearfully we have, in the Preſence of God and Man, engaged ourſelves to the Obſervance of, that of living and dying, in Contempt of a popiſh Pretender, and all his Adherents, the true and faithful Subjects of your Majeſty and the Royal Family; whom that the Divine Providence may long preſerve to continue a happy People in the Enjoyment of all that is valuable, are the conſtant Prayers of us your Majeſty's Subjects who ſubſcribe.

Venice, Feb. 4, *N. S.* We are in Expectation of hearing ſoon of an Action near the Teſin, M. de Gages having thrown ſeveral Bridges over that River, with a Deſign to attack the Auſtrians before the Arrival of the Succours from Germany. As the Prince of Lichtenſtein is extremely vigilant, and advantageouſly poſted, probably the Spaniards will neither ſurprize him, nor be able to force him to a Battle. His Army is ſaid to conſiſt of 13,000 Auſtrians, and 6000 Piemonteſe, encamped from Oleggio Grande along the Right of the Lago Maggiore. He has a free Communication with the King of Sardinia, who has advanced a Body of Troops to be in Readineſs to ſupport Prince Lichtenſtein, in Caſe he ſhould have a favourable Occaſion of accepting Battle. Nothing remark-

able

able has happen'd on the Po ſince M. de Caſtellar's poſſeſſing himſelf of Guaſtalla, which he is fortifying: As this Motion of the Spaniards may ſerve different Purpoſes, M. Pallavicini is taking proper Meaſures to defeat them. He has thrown a Bridge over the Po oppoſite to Quiſtello, and is employing the Peaſants in making a Road from Revero to Mirandola. He has alſo placed a conſiderable Body of regular Troops along the Banks of the Po, from Borgo-forte to Revero, to prevent the Spaniards penetrating in to the Mantuan; but it does not ſeem probable that they will attempt paſſing the Po with ſuch ſmall Numbers, when large Succours are expected to arrive daily, the Tirol being full of Troops. The firſt Column of Eight Thouſand, with the Generals Browne and Lucheſi, will certainly reach Mantua in ten Days. The Croatians are to croſs the Gulph from Trieſte, from whence the Auſtrians propoſe alſo to import into Italy a large Quantity of Flower, and Stores of all Sorts. As to the Spaniſh Reinforcements, about 4000 Horſe and Foot are arrived in the County of Nice. They expect ten Battalions from Barcelona, and Part of the Garriſons of Oran and Ceuta. The King of Naples is to ſend three Battalions of Foot, and ſome Squadrons of Horſe. It is likewiſe reported, but little credited, that the French will augment M. de Maillebois's Army very conſiderably. The Genoeſe alſo talk of making new Levies.

Leghorn, Feb. 7. Captain Robinſon, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the Diamond, arrived here two Days ago from Mahon; he brings no other News from thence, but that Captain Townſhend, who by the Badneſs of the Weather had been forced in there from Corſica with the Bomb Veſſels, was preparing to return again to his Station in a few Days.

Florence, Feb. 8, *N. S.* On the 5th Inſtant M. Paperini, who for upwards of 15 Years paſt has reſided at Genoa, and acted as Agent of Tuſcany, arrived here, in Conſequence of an Order lately made by the Republick of Genoa, for him to leave that City in three Days.

Turin, Feb. 13, *N S.* On Friday the 6th Inſtant an Expreſs from Novarre brought an Account, that a Detachment of Spaniſh Cavalry had forded the Teſin near Oleggio, to the Number of about 3000 Horſe, with ſome Grenadiers which they had brought over behind them, as they had no Bridge on that River. This Detachment was ſupported by the Motion made at the ſame Time of another Body of Spaniſh Troops from Vigevano: And the Imperial General not thinking himſelf ſtrong enough to make a Stand, retired in good Order from Novarre, in two Marches, behind the Seſia, and is ſince come to Vercelli, where he has been joined by four Battalions of the King of Sardinia's Troops; and Orders were immediately given here for ſix more, and three Regiments of Horſe, to march thither with the utmoſt Diligence, and for all Officers to repair inſtantly to their Poſts. We are now in hourly Expectation of farther Accounts from thoſe Parts.

Vienna, Feb. 16. Marſhal Bathiani is appointed by this Court to command their Forces in the Low Countries, and Prince Lobcowitz in the Empire; but it is ſuppoſed that Prince Charles will have the Command there. Marſhal Bathiani will repair as ſoon as poſſible to the Hague. Count Daun will be at the Head of the Infantry, and General Philberg, as is ſaid, of the Cavalry.

Hambourgh, Feb. 18, *N. S.* The young Prince of Bevern, who has the Command of a Regiment in the King of Denmark's Service, is arrived here on his Way to Brabant, to ſerve there as a Volunteer in the Allied Army this enſuing Campaign.

Hague, Feb. 25. On Wedneſday Night an Officer arrived here, ſent by Lieutenant General Vander Duyn, with an Account, that the Garriſon of Bruſſels had ſurrendred themſelves Priſoners of War on the 20th Inſtant, and that moſt of the favourable Accounts which we had from Time to Time, of the Progreſs and the Incidents of the Siege, were deſtitute of Foundation. The States have already iſſued the proper Orders for the Redemption of their Troops. The Auſtrians who were in the Town capitulated apart. The Troops of the Allies ſeem now drawing together behind Mechlin, to diſpute the Paſſage of the Dyle and the Neete. We have Letters here from Paris, which mention, that the Pretender's youngeſt Son is returned thither from the Sea Coaſt.

Hague, March 1. We do not hear that the French have as yet made any Motion ſince their Reduction of Bruſſels; and the Prince of Waldeck's Head Quarters continue at Mechlin.

Whitehall, February 22.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Honourable John Earl of Portſmouth, the ſeveral Offices of Governor and Captain of the Iſle of Wight, and Governor of Cariſbrook Caſtle, and of Conſtable and Doorkeeper of the ſaid Caſtle of Carisbrook, and of Steward, Surveyor, Receiver and Bailiff of all Manors, Lands, Tenements, Woods, Hereditaments, and other Revenues within the ſaid Iſland, in the room of his Grace Charles Duke of Bolton.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint his Grace John Duke of Bedford to be Warden and Keeper of the New Foreſt in the County of Southampton, and of the Duckoy there; and alſo the Manor and Park of Lindhurſt, and the Hundred of Rudbergh, in the room of his Grace Charles Duke of Bolton.

The

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint his Grace John Duke of Bedford, the Right Honourable John Earl of Sandwich, Vere Beauclerk, Eſq; commonly called Lord Vere Beauclerk, George Anſon, George Greenville, and Henry Legg, Eſqrs. together with the Right Honourable William Viſcount Barrington, to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and all the Dominions, Iſlands and Territories thereunto reſpectively belonging.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Thomas Gordon, Henry Harris, William Adams, and James Ramſden, Eſqrs. together with Henry Yelverton the Elder, Eſq; in the room of Richard Plumpton, Eſq; deceaſed, to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for granting Wine Licences.

The King has been pleaſed to order Letters Patent to be paſſed under the Great Seal of his Kingdom of Ireland, for granting unto the Right Hon. George Earl of Cholmondeley and William Pitt, Eſq; the Office or Offices of Vice-Treaſurer and Receiver-General and Pay-Maſter General of all his Majeſty's Revenues in the ſaid Kingdom of Ireland, and likewiſe the Office of Treaſurer at War within the ſaid Kingdom.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Honourable Pattee Viſcount Torrington to be Captain of his Majeſty's Yeomen of the Guard.

Whitehall, February 22.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore Knowles, in the Downes, dated February 21, 1745.

This Morning in a very hard Gale of Wind, I met with Two French Ships, the Bourbon and la Charité, and took them both. They came from Oſtend laſt Night, and have on board Count Fitz-James, and M. la Route Major General, and about 5 or 600 of Fitz-James's Regiment, with all their Saddles, Arms and Horſe-Furniture, and ſome Ammunition. I underſtand there are ſome other Officers of Diſtinction, but muſt refer for Particulars to my next. Their Military Cheſt conſiſts of about 5000 *l.*

Charles le Moyne, Captain of the Bourbon, declares, That on Monday Night the 10th Inſtant he put out of the Harbour of Oſtend with the Ship Charité, and a Brigantine call'd la Sophie, but the Wind ſhifting, he and the Charité anchor'd in the Road, but the Brigantine got out, and has proceeded to Scotland with about 100 Soldiers on board of Fitz-James's Regiment: That on ſeeing two Engliſh Ships, they (the Bourbon and Charité) return'd into the Harbour, and ſail'd from thence again on Thurſday Night.

DIRECTIONS for Preparing and Adminiſtring Mrs. Stephens's *Medicine for the STONE, in a ſolid Form.*

1. TAKE of *Alicant* or *Caſtile* Soap eight Ounces, of powdered Quick-Lime one Ounce, of Salt of Tartar a Dram. Shave the Soap, mix it with the Lime and Salt, and beat all into a ſoft Maſs, by adding thereto as much Water as is neceſſary for this Purpoſe.

2. The Weights here intended are the Apothecaries Weights, but the Medicine may be prepared by any others, Care being taken to preſerve the Proportion of the Ingredients here directed; that is, to make the Lime an eighth Part of the Soap, and the Salt an eighth Part of the Lime.

3. Quick-Lime may be reduced to Powder for the Purpoſe of this Medicine, either by dipping it in Water for a few Moments, or by expoſing it to the Air for ſome Days. This Powder is to be paſſed through a fine Sieve.

4. The Lime which is made from Lime-Stone is ſtronger than that made from Chalk, or the Shells of Eggs, Oyſters, *&c.* However, this laſt is ſufficiently ſtrong for the general Purpoſes of this Medicine, when highly calcined and freſh. And on the contrary, the ſtrongeſt Stone-Lime may be made weaker at Pleaſure, by being expoſed to the Air, or by repeated Affuſions of freſh Water.

5. Strong Lime is a more powerful Solvent than weak, but then it is more apt to occaſion Irritation and Pain in the Urinary Paſſages. New Soap appears alſo to be both more irritating, and more powerful than old.

6. The chief Uſe of the Salt of Tartar is to preſerve the Maſs ſoft. This is neceſſary that the Stomach may digeſt it eaſily, and the Bowels abſorb the efficacious Part in its Paſſage along them. If therefore it ſhould at any Time grow ſo hard and dry, as to lie heavy upon the Stomach, or paſs thro' the Body undiſſolved, it will be proper to beat it over again, with the Addition of a little more Water, and Salt of Tartar. The ſame Purpoſe may be obtained, by uſing a weaker Lime, or a leſs Proportion of a ſtrong one.

7. This Medicine muſt not be prepared in a Copper or Braſs Mortar, leſt it ſhould corrode the Metal, receive a Taint from it, and ſo occaſion Sickneſs or Vomiting.

8. The Method of adminiſtring it is as follows: Make each Ounce of the Maſs into ſix Rolls, of about two Inches in length, and a little taper at each End; and let the Perſon who has a Stone in the Kidneys or Bladder, take from Eighteen to Twenty-four of theſe Rolls, that is, from Three to Four Ounces of the Maſs, every Day. Leſs than Three Ounces every Day ought not to be depended upon for the Solution of a Stone; and I cannot authoriſe any one from Experience to take more than Four. Three, Four, or Five Rolls may be taken at once, and at any Hour of the Day, according as each Perſon finds his Stomach beſt able to digeſt them.

9. If

2. The Weights here intended are the Apothecaries Weights, but the Medicine may be prepared by any others, Care being taken to preſerve the Proportion of the Ingredients here directed; that is, to make the Lime an eighth Part of the Soap, and the Salt an eighth Part of the Lime.

3. Quick-Lime may be reduced to Powder for the Purpoſe of this Medicine, either by dipping it in Water for a few Moments, or by expoſing it to the Air for ſome Days. This Powder is to be paſſed through a fine Sieve.

4. The Lime which is made from Lime-Stone is ſtronger than that made from Chalk, or the Shells of Eggs, Oyſters, &c. However, this laſt is ſufficiently ſtrong for the general Purpoſes of this Medicine, when highly calcined and freſh. And on the contrary, the ſtrongeſt Stone-Lime may be made weaker at Pleaſure, by being expoſed to the Air, or by repeated Affuſions of freſh Water.

5. Strong Lime is a more powerful Solvent than weak, but then it is more apt to occaſion Irritation and Pain in the Urinary Paſſages. New Soap appears alſo to be both more irritating, and more powerful than old.

6. The chief Uſe of the Salt of Tartar is to preſerve the Maſs ſoft. This is neceſſary that the Stomach may digeſt it eaſily, and the Bowels abſorb the efficacious Part in its Paſſage along them. If therefore it ſhould at any Time grow ſo hard and dry, as to lie heavy upon the Stomach, or paſs thro' the Body undiſſolved, it will be proper to beat it over again, with the Addition of a little more Water, and Salt of Tartar. The ſame Purpoſe may be obtained, by uſing a weaker Lime, or a leſs Proportion of a ſtrong one.

7. This Medicine muſt not be prepared in a Copper or Braſs Mortar, leſt it ſhould corrode the Metal, receive a Taint from it, and ſo occaſion Sickneſs or Vomiting.

8. The Method of adminiſtring it is as follows: Make each Ounce of the Maſs into ſix Rolls, of about two Inches in length, and a little taper at each End; and let the Perſon who has a Stone in the Kidneys or Bladder, take from Eighteen to Twenty-four of theſe Rolls, that is, from Three to Four Ounces of the Maſs, every Day. Leſs than Three Ounces every Day ought not to be depended upon for the Solution of a Stone; and I cannot authoriſe any one from Experience to take more than Four. Three, Four, or Five Rolls may be taken at once, and at any Hour of the Day, according as each Perſon finds his Stomach beſt able to digeſt them.

9. If one of theſe Rolls be laid lengthwiſe on the Tongue, and then a Mouthful of Water be taken and ſwallowed, the Roll will ſlip down along with the Water, ſo as ſcarce to be perceived in its Paſſage.

10. If the Patient drinks Lime-Water and Milk for his common Drink, during the Uſe of this Medicine, the Cure will be forwarded thereby: But then it will probably ſubject him to a greater Degree of Irritation and Pain in the Urinary Paſſages; and therefore is not adviſeable in Caſes where theſe Complaints are already conſiderable. Lime-Water is made by pouring a Gallon of cold Water upon a Pound of Quick Lime, ſtirring it about, and after it has ſtood for two or three Hours, paſſing it thro' filtring Paper.

11. Where the Irritation and Pain are very great, alſo where the Patient is ſubject to diſcharge much Blood with his Urine, the Medicine ought to be prepared with a very mild Lime and Soap, and even with a leſs Proportion of Lime, than according to the foregoing Direction. The Salt of Tartar may alſo be left out, as the Maſs will not now be ſo apt to grow dry. But it ſeems requiſite to give the Medicine in due Quantity in ſuch Caſes, leſt the Stone ſhould happen to be of ſo brittle a Nature, as to fall into Fragments with ſharp Edges and Corners from a ſmall Quantity; at the ſame Time that thro' Want of a due Quantity, the Urine is not powerful enough to make theſe Edges and Corners grow rotten, and fall off from the Fragments; but on the contrary, ſhould ſuffer theſe Fragments to con inue rough and hard, and thereby to occaſion great Irritation, Pain and Danger. For the ſame Reaſon the Medicine ought not to be intermitted, whilſt rotten Fragments are voided.

12. Where a Perſon cannot ſwallow the Rolls, nor take a ſufficient Quantity of the above-mentioned Medicine in any other Form, the following may be directed in its Stead, viz. Mix equal Parts of powder'd Quick-Lime and Salt of Tartar together, and let the Patient take a Quarter of an Ounce of this mixed Powder in half a Pint of Milk three or four Times every Day. This Medicine appears to be of about equal Efficacy with that before-mentioned, but more apt to increaſe the Pain and Irritation. It cannot be taken in due Quantity in any other Vehicle beſides Milk, as far as I have been able to diſcover; and when not taken in due Quantity, it appears to me to expoſe the Patient to the Hazards mentioned in the laſt Article, in a greater Degree than the foregoing Medicine. This Powder ought to be mixed with the Milk, only a few Moments before it is taken; otherwiſe it will acquire a great Increaſe of Acrimony. Pot-Aſh purified by Solution, Filtration and Evaporation, or fixed Alkaline Salt of any Kind, may be uſed inſtead of Salt of Tartar, both in this and the foregoing Medicine.

13. A ſixth or eighth Part of either of theſe Medicines taken every Day, ſeems ſufficient to prevent the Formation of Gravel or Gravel-ſtones. Half an Ounce of mere Soap, or a Pint of ſtrong Lime-water, taken every Day, may alſo in general be ſufficient for the ſame Purpoſe. Neither is there any Reaſon to apprehend, that any of theſe Methods will be hurtful to the Health, tho' continued for many Years. On the contrary, Soap, Lime, and Lime-water, appear to be very ſalutary to moſt Perſons in the Decline of Life, and to be excellent Remedies in the Gout, in Jaundices, and in all ſuch Diſorders in the firſt Paſſages, as ariſe from, or are attended by Acidities there. Soap alone in the Quantity of half an Ounce, or an Ounce a Day, is very uſeful in habitual Coſtiveneſs, and in Obſtructions of the Catamenia, or Tendencies thereto, eſpecially if there be previous Pains; as is ſtrong Lime-water, mixed with an equal Quantity of Milk, and uſed for common Drink, in habitual Looſeneſſes. I am alſo inclined to believe, that a Diet, conſiſting of Bread, Milk, and Lime-water alone, if rigidly adhered to, and perſiſted in for a ſufficient Time, would be of the greateſt Service in many ſcorbutick and ſcrophulous Caſes.

Feb. 10, 1745-6. D. HARTLEY.

Whitehall, February 20, 1745-6.

Whereas an anonymous Letter directed to Mr. Leſingham, Treaſurer in St. Thomas's Hoſpital, Southwark, without Date, was ſent by the Penny Poſt, and received on Tueſday the 18th Inſtant, by the ſaid

1598

Mr. Lesingham, threatning to shoot him, and to fire his and the Governor's Houses, and burn down the Hospital, unless they forebore to take in the King's Men, either Soldiers or Sailors; His Majesty, for the better discovering and bringing to Justice the Person or Persons who wrote and sent the said Letter, is pleased to promise his most gracious Pardon to any one of them, who shall discover his, her, or their Accomplice or Accomplices, so as he, she or they be convicted thereof.

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

St. Thomas's Hospital, Feb. 20, 1745.

And as a further Encouragement for making such Discovery, I do hereby promise a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, to be paid upon the Conviction of the Offender or Offenders, pursuant to an Order of the General Court for that Purpose.

Sam. Lesingham.

Victualling-Office, February 18, 1745.

The Commissioners for Victualling his Majesty's Navy, do hereby give Notice, that on Wednesday the 12th of March next, in the Forenoon, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as are inclinable to furnish Salt, also Hambourgh Pipe and Hogshead Staves, and Iron Hoops for the Service of his Majesty's Navy.

By the Principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy.

These are to give Notice, that this Board will be ready to treat with such Persons as are desirous to sell and import the Stores undermentioned, for his Majesty's Service, between Nine and Ten of the Clock each Morning, on the Days express'd against the same, that they may attend with their Proposals at those Times, viz.

Friday, March 7. Iron.
Wednesday, March 12. Dantzick Plank and Prussia Deals.
Friday, March 14. Norway Goods.
Wednesday, March 19. Hemp.
Friday, March 21. Tarr.
Wednesday, March 26. Riga Masts.

East India House, February 19, 1745.

The Court of Directors of the united Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, do hereby give Notice, that the Transfer Books of the said Company will be shut up on Thursday the 13th of March next, at Two of the Clock: That a Quarterly General Court will be holden at their House in Leadenhall-street on Wednesday the 19th of the said Month, at Eleven in the Forenoon: That the Lists of the Members of the said Company will be ready to be delivered at the said House on Thursday the 27th of the said Month: That a General Court will be holden at the said House on Wednesday the 9th of April next, for the Election of Twenty Four Directors of the said Company for the ensuing Year, which will continue from Nine in the Morning till Six in the Afternoon of the same Day, after which Time no Lists will be taken in: And that the Transfer Books of the said Company will be opened on Thursday the 10th of the said Month of April.

The Court of Assistants of the Russia Company give Notice, that the Annual General Court of the said Company will be held at Salters Hall in Swithen's lane Cannon-street, on Saturday the 1st Day of March next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the Election of a Governor, Consuls, Assistants, and other Officers for the Year ensuing.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Companies of his Majesty's Ships Hampton Court and Edinburgh, who were at the Taking the following Prizes, viz. Pallas, Marie Margarite, St. Anne, L'Amiable Jeanne, Mercury, Gracieuse, and four retaken Ships, that they will be paid their respective Shares on Board the said Ships at Spithead, viz.

The Hampton Court the 27th of Feb. instant.
The Edinburgh the 28th Instant and 1st of March next.

The Shares of such as are then undemanded will be paid at the King's Arms on Great Tower-hill, between the Hours of Eleven and Two, the second Wednesday in every Month for three Years.

Notice is hereby given to the Company belonging to his Majesty's Sloop Saltash, who were on Board at the Time of the Capture of the Prizes Le Conquereur and St. Juan Bautista, that they may receive their respective Shares for the same, at Mr. Richard Bowery's House in Chequer Yard without Aldgate, on Wednesday the 12th of March next ensuing, between the Hours of Ten in the Morning, and Two in the Afternoon; and that from thenceforward the Shares which are not then paid, may be received at the same Place, the first Wednesday in every succeeding Month.

UNION FIRE-OFFICE.

The Directors of the Union Society, for Insuring Goods and Merchandize from Loss by Fire, give Notice, that the Half Yearly General Meeting of the said Society will be held at their Office in Gutter-Lane, Cheapside, on Wednesday the 19th Day of March next, at Three in the Afternoon; where all who are insured in the said Office are desired to be present.

Advertisements.

At the Rolls. Thursday the 13th Day of February, in the Nineteenth Year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the Second, 1745. between Frances Smith, Widow, Plaintiff, Ann Adams, Widow, Defendant.
Master of the Roll.

FOrasmuch as this Court was this present Day informed by Mr. Bicknell, of Councel with the Plaintiff, that the Plaintiff the 21st Day of December last, filed her Bill in this Court against the Defendant, as by the Six Clerk's Certificate appears, and took out Process of Subpœna returnable the 8th of this Instant February, requiring her to appear to and answer the same, but the said Defendant hath not so done; that upon Enquiry at the Defendant's last known Place of Abode, she is not to be found so as to be served with such Process, but is gone beyond the Seas to avoid being served with Process for Recovery of Debts owing from her, as by Affidavit also appeared, and the said Certificate and Affidavit being now read, this Court doth Order, That the said Defendant do appear to the Plaintiff's Bill on or before the last Day of the next Term. Entred F. B.

TO

TO be peremptorily Sold, entire or in Parcels, before Henry Montague, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the High Court of Chancery, purſuant to a Decree of the ſaid Court, at the ſaid Maſter's Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, on Monday the 17th Day of March next, between the Hours of Five and Seven of the Clock in the Afternoon, The Freehold and Copyhold Eſtates of Goldesborough Griffin, late of Harmſworth in the County of Middleſex, Eſq; deceaſed, lying in the ſeveral Pariſhes of Harmſworth, St. Mary le Strand, and St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middleſex, and of Upton Fulmer, and Langley in the County of Bucks, of the yearly Value of 460 l. or thereabouts, together with about 65 Acres of Woodland, lying in Upton Fulmer and Langley aforeſaid. Particulars whereof may be had at the ſaid Maſter's Chambers in Lincoln's Inn.

TO be Sold, purſuant to a Decree and ſubſequent Order of the High Court of Chancery, before Samuel Burroughs, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers in Chancery-lane, on Thurſday the 17th of April next, between the Hours of Five and Seven in the Afternoon, Part or Parcel of the real Eſtate late of Samuel Minſhull, Eſq; deceaſed, conſiſting of a Meſſuage or Meſſuages called the Beehive, and of certain Lands at Boughton in and near the City of Cheſter. Particulars may be had at the ſaid Maſter's Chambers.

TO be peremptorily ſold, purſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before Robert Holford, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers in Symond's Inn Chancery-lane, on Friday the 12th of March next, between the Hours of Five and Seven in the Afternoon, A Freehold Meſſuage and Houſe, with Yard and Appurtenances thereto belonging, ſituate in Great Queen-ſtreet, in the Pariſh of St. Giles in the Fields, in the County of Middleſex, late in the Tenure of Samuel Pierſon, but now empty, at the yearly Rent of 42 l. Particulars whereof may be had at the ſaid Maſter's Chambers.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under the Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt John Wyatt and Haſell Wyatt, of Sudbury in the County of Suffolk, Woolfactors and Partners, are deſired to meet the Aſſignees of the ſaid Bankrupts Eſtate and Effects, on Monday the 24th of March next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Richard Gardiner, called the Cock Inn in Sudbury aforeſaid, to aſſent to or diſſent from the ſaid Aſſignees commencing one or more Suit or Suits at Law or in Equity for Recovery of Part of the ſaid Bankrupts Eſtate, or to the ſubmitting to Arbitration, or compounding, or otherwiſe agreeing ſeveral Matters in Diſpute relating thereto, and on other ſpecial Affairs. At which Time and Place, an Eſtate for Life of the ſaid Bankrupts, now or late in the ſeveral Occupations of Timothy Rogers, Peter After, Edward Morley, Thomas Jones, Andrew Runting, William Spring, ——Clarke, Widow, Thomas Newman, John Duce, John French and Iſaac Hempſtead, ſituate in the Pariſh of All Saints, in Sudbury aforeſaid, will be Sold to the beſt Bidder. For Particulars of which pleaſe to enquire of John Gent, jun. of Sudbury aforeſaid.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt John Williams, of Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, Peruke-maker and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 14th and 15th of March next, and on the 7th of April following, by Eleven in the Forenoon on each of the ſaid Days, at the Houſe of Francis Cox, being the Angel and Hen and Chickens Inn in Birmingham aforeſaid, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the ſecond Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Thomas Fither, Attorney, in Birmingham.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt Thomas Boſtocke, late of Sandbatch, in the County of Cheſter, Butcher, intend to meet on the 25th of March next, at Eleven in the Forenoon, at the King's Arms Inn in Middlewich, in the ſaid County of Cheſter, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt Samuel Wills, of Cornhill, London, Haberdaſher, intend to meet on the 21ſt Day of March next, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt John Voyce, of Sudbury, in the County of Suffolk, Say-maker, intend to meet on the 15th of April next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Mrs. Anne Smith, called the Swan Inn in Sudbury aforeſaid, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

WHereas the acting Commiſſioners in the Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt Robert Fawſett, late of High Wycomb, in the County of Bucks, but now of Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the County of Middleſex, Coffee-man and Chapman, have certified to the Rt. Hon. Philip Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the ſaid Robert Fawſett hath in all Things conformed himſelf according to the Directions of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts: This is to give Notice, that by Virtue of an Act paſſed in the fifth Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the ſaid Act directs, unleſs Cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary on or before the 18th of March next.

WHereas the acting Commiſſioners in the Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt William Billingſley, late of Birmingham in the County of Warwick, Box-maker, have certified to the Right Honourable Philip Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain, that the ſaid William Billingſley hath in all Things conformed himſelf according to the Directions of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts: This is to give Notice, That by Virtue of an Act paſſed in the Fifth Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the ſaid Act directs, unleſs Cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary on or before the 18th of March next.

Printed by *E. Owen*, in *Amen-Corner*. 1745.